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CONFERENCE OF URAL PATOPHYSIOLOGISTS

The organization of the Ural Affiliate of the All-Union Society of Pathophysiologists in the beginning of 1951 brought together scientists from scientific research institutions and establishments for higher education at Sverdlov, Molotov, Chelyabinsk, Izhevsk, and Ufa.

At the first meeting of the Ural Affiliate a review of the teaching system and of scientific work in the field of pathological physiology was given. At the second meeting, which was held in Molotov, pathophysiologists and immunologists from the medical schools and scientific institutions of the Ural Region participated. Twenty five reports were submitted which discussed principally results of investigations dealing with the role played by nervous reception and cortex regulation in the development and the course of infectious processes.

The scientists of the Institute imeni I. I. Mechnikov, Ufa, reported on the influence of excitation (V. N. Mil'nikov) and suppression (V. A. Strigin) of the central nervous system on infectious processes and immunity. Applying pharmacologically active substances as well as the methods of conditioned reflexes and of immunobiological research, the authors demonstrated that excitation of the central nervous system by phenamine (phenocol hydrochloride) lightens the course of toxic infections and stimulates immunogenesis.

Depression of the central nervous system by way of urethane-veronal sleep aggravates the course of the toxic infection and noticeably reduces the titer of agglutinins.

The role of the receptor zone of immunization and cortex regulation of immunogenesis was discussed in seven lectures by workers from the Molotov

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Institute of Vaccines and Sera. A. V. Konovalov and T. A. Solov'eva declared that the intensity of accumulation of agglutinins depends on the location of the receptor zone of immunization and is highest after intravenous and intra-articular immunization and lowest after intra-abdominal immunization.

A series of data on the dependence of the bactericidal effect of the skin on retention of the protective sensibility of skin receptors was presented by L. A. Pervushin. A. K. Volchikhina reported in her paper that the intensity of accumulation of antitoxins depends upon the location of the receptor zone into which tetanus anatoxin had been introduced. It was determined that each zone has its optimum frequency and intensity of antigenic irritation.

N. P. Efimova and L. V. Kalugina stated that therapeutic sleep in the first stage of immunity reduces the titer of antitoxins during diphtheria immunization, while the depressive effect of sleep on immunogenesis is negligible after revaccination. A. P. Kobiyil'sky, G. V. Peshkovsky, and L. I. Raikher reported on a new method of determining the absorptive function on the system of macrophages of Mechnikov and of the depression of this function under narcotic sleep.

Problems of tuberculosis were also taken up. T. F. Ryumina reported on the decrease of unconditional and conditional reflex salivation in dogs during experimental tuberculosis. D. P. Kapustnik reported on her observations regarding the appearance in the early stages of acute tuberculosis in dogs of phasic changes in cortical activity, ultraparadoxal phases, and deep cataleptic conditions after investigation of conditioned reflexes.

Docent Yu. A. Adrianovskaya has studied secretion in Pavlov's "miniature stomach." She remarked that in tuberculous dogs the hypersecretion developed at first as a result of an initial increase of the reflector phase of gastric juice secretion and that later there were suppression and displacement of maximal secretion toward late hours.

Among reports not fitting into the general range of problems discussed at the meeting there was a communication from Prof Yu. P. Fedotov, Izhevsk, regarding the dependence of reactions to strong pain irritations on typological characteristics of the nervous system. Prof Ya. G. Uzhanskiy, Sverdlovsk, discussed changes in the amounts of circulating blood and of erythrocytes after bloodletting.

Resident Physician A. G. Politova, Molotov, reported on interesting data obtained in prolonged experiments with dogs having Pavlov's "miniature stomach," and discussed the increase in gastric secretion under the influence of iodine-bromine which contains water that occurs locally at the spa of Ust'-Kachka. Assistant A. G. Kalashnikov, Molotov, discussed hypersecretion of gastric juice in these dogs during the decrease of peptic activity under the influence of admixtures of nitrobenzene to the drinking water. T. F. Ryumina and G. N. Bolotov reported on a newly designed apparatus with which to register the secretion of saliva in the course of work being done in the conditioned reflex chamber.

The majority of reports presented at the meeting were followed by general discussions.

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